

by some distance. In the antenna a marked difference in that the second funicle joint is not abruptly narrower and slightly shorter than the first, but of equal width and distinctly longer (nearly twice longer); the scape is long, thrice or more the length of the pedicel; the first funicle joint is subequal in length to the pedicel; funicle joints 3 and 4 are subequal, longest of the funicle, each a fourth or more longer than funicle joint 2; funicle joints 5, 6, and 7 subequal, shorter, each slightly longer than joint 2 of the funicle, 8 and 9 subequal, slightly longer, club joint conical, somewhat shorter than funicle joint 9. Scape by far the longest antennal joint. Pubescence of antenna inconspicuous.

*Female*.—Unknown.

Described from a single male specimen captured from the pane of a window in a woodworker's shop, Suva, Fiji, during the afternoon of September 22, 1911. A species characterized by the color of the wings, the grayish body color, and structurally by the slender and moderately long second joint of the antennal funicle.

*Host*: Unknown.

*Habitat*: Fijian Islands (Suva).

*Type*: No. 14483, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; one male in balsam.

#### A NEW SPECIES OF THE MYMARID GENUS POLYNEMA HALIDAY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

The following new species is not included within the census of Mymaridæ of North America recently published by me.\* It seems to be quite distinct from any of the forms so far described from the United States or Mexico and is the first species of the genus to be recorded from Canada. A second species, common in the United States, is also recorded from Canada.

FAMILY MYMARIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY MYMARINÆ.

TRIBE MYMARINI.

Genus POLYNEMA Haliday.

##### 1. *Polynema striaticorne* Girault.

A single female specimen of this species was captured by sweeping in original forest, Stanley Park, Vancouver (B. C.), Canada, September 5, 1911. It had broader fore wings than

\*Trans. American Ent. Society, Phila., xxxvii, pp. 253-324.

usual and the caudad coxæ were more yellowish than with the average specimen of the species.

## 2. *Polynema regina*, new species.

Position normal.

*Female*.—Length, 0.90 mm.; moderately small for the genus. General color black; legs, petiole of abdomen, antennal scape, and pedicel intense orange yellow, the former tinged with dusky only in places—the cephalic femora at proximal third and all tibiæ slightly along their middles exteriorly; distal tarsal joint, however, black; first four funicle joints of antennæ diluted with yellowish. Wings hyaline.

Another species falling within the group of allied species containing *consobrius* Girault, *aspidioti* Girault, *striaticorne* Girault, *howardii* Ashmead, *euchariforce* Haliday, and *britannum* Girault, but resembling more nearly the first.

It differs from it as follows: In the nearly uniformly intense yellowish legs, antennal scape and pedicel, and abdominal petiole; then in the shape and ciliation of the fore wings—the discal ciliation is somewhat coarser, the individual cilia somewhat longer, but there are about the same number of longitudinal lines; the marginal cilia are distinctly longer at all margins, the longest (caudo-distad) about three-fourths the wing's greatest width; those at the apex of the wing are nearly as long as the longest cilia of the fore wing in *consobrius*; the longest are twice the length of the longest cilia of the caudal wing, which is not true for *consobrius*, where the two sets of cilia are more nearly equal. The proximal tarsal joints are somewhat longer in *regina*. Otherwise about the same.

*Male*: Unknown.

Described from a single female specimen captured with the species recorded above.

*Habitat*: Canada—Vancouver, British Columbia.

*Type*: No. 14512, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., one female in xylol balsam (mounted on a slide with a specimen of *striaticorne* and a proctotrypod).

A species characterized by the intense orange-yellow legs, the short proximal funicle joint of the antennæ (distinguishing it from such species as *psecas* Girault and *enockii* Girault) and the shape and ciliation of the fore wings. It should also be compared with the species like *maculipes* Ashmead, *zetes* Girault, and *longipes* Ashmead.